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ABSTRACT

The report presents preliminary data on student enrollment at colleges and universities taken from the "Fall Enrollment" survey, part of the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System. The telephone survey collected key enrollment, degree completion, and finance data from a nationwide sample of 642 institutions of higher education representing the more than 3,600 such institutions in operation in 1989. Among other findings, estimates from the Survey indicate that: (1) fall enrollment in colleges and universities increased almost 3.5% over fall 1988; (2) total awards of associate and higher degrees rose nearly 2% in academic year 1988-89 with women accounting for almost all of the increase; (3) current funds revenues and expenditures increased 7.2% and 6.4% respectively, in fiscal year 1988-89. Data are detailed in both narrative and tabular form for the areas of enrollment, completions (undergraduate and postbaccalaureate degrees), and finance. Survey methodology is also addressed. The 11 tables detail findings by such variables as sex, attendance status, level and control of institution, and fiscal years. (DB)

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NATIONAL CENTER FOR EDUCATION STATISTICS

Survey Report

December 1989

Early Estimates

National Higher Education Statistics: Fall 1989

Elaine Kroe
Postsecondary Education Statistics Division

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Office of Educational Research and Improvement
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December 1989

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Total enrollment at institutions of higher education in the United States reached a record high of 13.5 million students in fall 1989, according to the "Early Estimates" survey conducted by the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES). Estimates from the survey indicate that:

- Fall enrollment in colleges and universities increased almost 3 1/2 percent over fall 1988.
- Total awards of associate and higher degrees rose nearly 2 percent in academic year 1988-89. Women accounted for almost all of the increase nationally.
- Current funds revenues and expenditures increased 7 percent and 6 percent, respectively, in fiscal year 1988-89.

The "Early Estimates" survey is part of the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS). The survey, conducted by telephone, collected key enrollment, completions, and finance data from a nationwide sample of 642 institutions of higher education, representing the more than 3,600 such institutions in operation in 1989.[1] The data and findings in this report are *early estimates* and subject to sampling errors. Actual data for the universe of higher education institutions will be available in the fall of 1990. (See the Survey Methodology for more information.)

Enrollment

Enrollment at institutions of higher education in the United States reached an all-time high of 13.5 million this fall--an increase of 3.4 percent over fall 1988 (table 1). The net increase and the percentage increase in enrollment over the previous fall term were the largest since fall 1980, when enrollment rose 4.6 percent over fall 1979 enrollment. Figure 1 and table 4 provide trend data on enrollment since 1970.

The growth in enrollment was somewhat higher for women (3.8 percent) than for men (2.9 percent). For the second year in a row, women outnumbered men on the nation's campuses by more than one million students and maintained their 54 percent share of the total enrollment. Full-time and part-time attendance showed increases of about 3 percent each over the previous year. Undergraduate enrollment rose almost 4 percent, accounting for nearly all of the enrollment growth at institutions of higher learning this fall.

Public 2-year institutions captured the major share of the enrollment increase, with attendance at these schools up 6 percent over fall 1988. Large increases in full-time and part-time enrollment of both sexes contributed to the rise. Four-year institutions experienced slower growth (2.3 percent) than 2-year institutions (5.3 percent), with most of the 4-year growth in the public sector.

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[1]The "Early Estimates" survey collected similar data on a nationwide sample of "other postsecondary" institutions. A survey report providing early estimates for all postsecondary institutions combined (about 11,500 in operation in 1989) is forthcoming from NCES.

The enrollment increases have been occurring despite the steady decline since 1981 of the U.S. population of 18- to 24-year-olds,[2] which has traditionally composed the largest share of student enrollment. The number of 18- to 24-year-olds has been declining because of the lower birth rates in the years following the large post-World War II baby boom (birth years 1947 through 1961). The baby boomers, who swelled the ranks of college enrollment beginning in the late 1960s, are now contributing to a steadily increasing population of older Americans.

The declining population of 18- to 24-year-olds was generally expected to contribute to overall decreases in college enrollment. However, while the number of 18- to 24-year-olds declined by almost 2.5 million between 1981 and 1986, their college participation rate rose slightly during that time, up almost two percentage points, resulting in stable enrollment figures for this age cohort overall.[3] Also, older students enrolled in greater numbers. Between 1981 and 1986, the number of persons 25 years and older who were enrolled in college increased 11 percent.[4] The number of women enrolled in college is also up substantially since 1981. Their total enrollment has risen 14 percent, compared to just 3 percent for men. Table 11 provides trend data on the number of college-age persons in the U.S. population since 1970.

Completions

An estimated 1,865,000 degrees (associate and higher) were awarded by institutions of higher education in academic year 1988-89--an increase of nearly 2 percent over the previous year (table 2). Degrees awarded to women were up significantly (2.5 percent), while awards to men showed no real change. The overall increase in degrees was concentrated at public institutions.

Undergraduate degrees

The number of associate degrees awarded in academic year 1988-89 was essentially unchanged from the prior year--about 436,000 (table 2). The number of these degrees peaked at 456,000 in academic year 1982-83 and has fluctuated since then. However, baccalaureate awards climbed upward in fall 1989, topping the million degree mark for the first time (1,017,000). Women accounted for most of the growth nationally, although bachelor's degrees awarded to men were up significantly at public institutions. Figures 2 and 3 and tables 5 and 6 provide trend data on associate and bachelor's degrees since 1970.

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[2]U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, "School Enrollment--Social and Economic Characteristics of Students: October 1986," Series P-20, No. 429, and "United States Population Estimates by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1980-1988," Series P-25, No. 1045.

[3]NCES collected student age data for the first time in fall 1987 as part of the IPEDS "Fall Enrollment" survey. These data showed that students 24 years and younger composed 57 percent of the total enrollment at institutions of higher education in fall 1987, while students 25 years and older accounted for 41 percent of the total. (The remaining 2 percent were of unknown age.) Women were slightly older than men on campus: 44 percent of all women students were 25 years or older, compared to 38 percent of men. U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Fall Enrollment" survey, 1987.

[4]U.S. Department of Commerce, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 429. All age cohorts above 24 are included.

Postbaccalaureate degrees

Master's degrees showed the largest percentage increase of all degrees awarded--up an estimated 3 percent and totaling 308,000 (table 2). Master's degrees awarded to women accounted for most of the increase, although men's awards rose significantly at public institutions. Master's degrees are now on a steady upswing after several years of decline. The total output of doctoral degrees was unchanged nationally from a year ago, although the number of these awards increased significantly among women. All of the increase in women's doctoral awards occurred at public institutions. First-professional degrees showed no significant total change, but the number of these degrees awarded to men showed a significant drop approaching 3 percent, all of it at private institutions. First-professional degrees peaked in 1985. Figures 4, 5, and 6 and tables 7, 8, and 9 provide trend data on master's, doctor's, and first-professional degrees since 1970.

Finance

The current funds revenues of institutions of higher education reached an estimated $I28 billion in fiscal year 1989, and current funds expenditures and transfers totaled $126 billion (table 3). These increases represented changes of 7.2 percent in revenues and 6.4 percent in expenditures over the previous year. Four-year and 2-year institutions showed similar increases of about 7 percent in revenues and around 6 percent in expenditures. Private nonprofit 4-year institutions showed the largest increase in revenues and in expenditures of any sector. Figure 7 and Table 10 provide trend data on higher education finance since 1970.

Survey Methodology

The 1989 data are based on responses from the 642 institutions on the Early Estimates Panel, a stratified random sample representative of the universe of 3,662 institutions of higher education in the United States in academic year 1988-89. Selected data items from the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) "Fall Enrollment," "Completions," and "Finance" survey forms were requested by telephone from the Early Estimates Representative of each institution in the sample between mid-October and mid-November 1989. The data were edited in light of previous years' survey responses, where available. The largest discrepancies were resolved with reporting institutions.

The overall response rate for the 1989 "Early Estimates" survey was 98 percent. Weighted response rates for the three survey components were: 1) Fall enrollment, 97 percent, 2) Completions, 96 percent, and 3) Finance, 91 percent. The sample weights were adjusted to account for nonresponse. The sample data were then weighted to national estimates using ratio estimation based on fall 1988 universe data for the "Fall Enrollment" survey and academic year 1987-88 universe data for the "Completions" survey. Since the fiscal year 1987-88 (FY 1988) universe data for the "Finance" survey were not complete, the ratio estimate for the FY 1989 Finance estimates was based on the FY 1987 universe data.

Since the FY 1988 Finance universe data were incomplete, the FY 1988 estimates are based in part on imputed data derived in the following manner. For the Early Estimates sample of institutions, ratios of the FY 1988 to FY 1987 data were calculated for total revenues and total expenditures, by level (4-year and 2-year) and control (public, private nonprofit, and private for-profit). Then, for each institution missing the FY 1988 Finance data, the corresponding FY 1987 data were multiplied by the appropriate level-by-control ratio. The FY 1988 institutional data, including imputations, were then summed to produce the FY 1988 national estimates.

These early estimates are subject to both sampling and nonsampling error. While nonsampling error is difficult to measure, the magnitude of sampling error can be indicated by the confidence interval for an estimate. If all possible samples were surveyed under similar conditions and a 95 percent confidence interval were constructed for each sample, about 95 percent of these intervals would include the true population parameter being estimated (see text table which follows). Data for the universe of postsecondary institutions (of which higher education institutions form a subset) in IPEDS will be available in fall 1990.

Accuracy of selected data from the 1989 "Early Estimates" survey

(In thousands)

Data item	Total	95 percent confidence intervals*		
		Percent	Low	High
1989 fall enrollment	13,487	± 0.8	13,382	13,591
1988-89 degrees (associate and higher)	1,865	± 0.9	1,849	1,882
1988-89 revenues	$128,277,450	± 1.4	$126,459,758	$130,095,141
1988-89 expenditures	$126,029,009	± 1.3	$124,381,810	$127,676,208

*The upper and lower confidence limits shown for each estimate represent the accuracy of these estimates in light of sampling error. Although the actual values of the items are not known for the universe of institutions, the upper and lower limits have been constructed so that the actual values fall between them at the 95 percent confidence level. These margins of error are also presented as a percent of the total estimate in the above "Percent" column.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Early Estimates" survey, 1989.

For more information on the sample selection, data collection, estimation methodologies, or for individual standard errors for the sample estimates in this report, please contact the author at (202) 357-6361.

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Table 1.--Enrollment in institutions of higher education, by sex, attendance status, and attendance level of student, and by level and control of institution: Fall 1988 and 1989

(In thousands)

Level and control of institution	Total	Sex		Attendance status		Attendance level	
		Men	Women	Full-time	Part-time	Undergraduate	Postbaccalaureate
Total, 1989 (estimates)	13,487	6,175	7,312	7,683	5,804	11,731	1,756
Total, 1988	13,043	5,998	7,045	7,430	5,613	11,304	1,739
Percent change*	*3.4	*2.9	*3.8	*3.4	*3.4	*3.8	1.0
Level							
4-year							
1989 (estimates)	8,362	3,973	4,390	5,815	2,547	6,606	1,756
1988	8,175	3,912	4,263	5,688	2,487	6,436	1,739
Percent change*	*2.3	*1.5	*3.0	*2.2	2.4	*2.6	1.0
2-year							
1989 (estimates)	5,119	2,200	2,919	1,862	3,257	5,119	--
1988	4,863	2,084	2,778	1,737	3,126	4,863	--
Percent change*	*5.3	*5.6	*5.0	*7.2	*4.2	*5.3	--
Selected control/levels**							
Public 4-year							
1989 (estimates)	5,668	2,677	2,991	3,934	1,733	4,596	1,072
1988	5,544	2,633	2,911	3,839	1,705	4,486	1,058
Percent change*	*2.2	*1.7	*2.7	*2.5	*1.6	*2.4	1.3
Private nonprofit 4-year							
1989 (estimates)	2,644	1,262	1,383	1,842	802	1,965	679
1988	2,578	1,245	1,334	1,808	770	1,902	676
Percent change*	2.6	1.4	*3.7	*1.8	4.2	3.3	.5
Public 2-year							
1989 (estimates)	4,889	2,103	2,786	1,695	3,194	4,889	--
1988	4,612	1,974	2,638	1,570	3,042	4,612	--
Percent change*	*6.0	*6.6	*5.6	*8.0	*5.0	*6.0	--

-- Not applicable.

*Only percent changes which are noted by an asterisk are statistically different from zero at the 95 percent confidence level. Caution should be exercised when collectively interpreting several percent changes noted by an asterisk. The confidence level that all of the percent changes being considered are statistically different from zero may be less than 95 percent. Percent changes were calculated on actual, not rounded, values.

**Data for private 2-year institutions and private for-profit 4-year institutions are not shown separately because the number of institutions in the sample was small and the standard errors large.

NOTE: Details may not add to totals because of rounding. The 95 percent confidence interval, expressed as a percentage of the total enrollment estimate, is ± 0.8 percent. The confidence level percent for each estimate is available upon request. Postbaccalaureate includes graduate and first-professional enrollment.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Fall Enrollment" survey, 1988, and "Early Estimates" survey, 1989.

Table 2.--Degrees conferred by institutions of higher education, by control of institution and by level of degree and sex of recipient: Academic years 1987-88 and 1988-89

(In thousands)

Level of degree and sex of recipient	Total			Public			Private**		
	1987-88	1988-89 (estimates)	Percent change*	1987-88	1988-89 (estimates)	Percent change*	1987-88	1988-89 (estimates)	Percent change*
Total	1,833	1,865	*1.8	1,236	1,260	*1.9	597	606	1.5
Men	880	888	0.9	580	586	1.1	300	301	0.5
Women	953	977	*2.5	656	673	*2.6	297	304	2.5
Associate									
Total	436	436	0.2	355	351	-1.1	81	86	5.8
Men	190	190	-0.1	152	148	-2.4	39	42	8.9
Women	245	246	0.4	203	203	-0.1	42	44	3.0
Bachelor's									
Total	993	1,017	*2.4	657	676	*2.9	336	340	1.3
Men	477	484	1.4	317	323	*2.0	160	161	0.3
Women	517	533	*3.2	340	353	*3.8	176	180	2.1
Master's									
Total	299	308	*3.0	173	180	*4.2	126	127	1.4
Men	145	148	1.8	79	82	*4.3	66	65	-1.2
Women	154	160	*4.1	94	98	*4.1	60	62	*4.2
Doctor's									
Total	35	35	1.6	22	24	*4.8	12	12	-4.4
Men	23	23	0.2	15	15	*3.3	8	8	-5.5
Women	12	13	*4.1	8	9	*7.7	4	4	-2.4
First-professional									
Total	70	69	-2.3	29	29	-0.9	42	40	-3.2
Men	45	44	*-2.9	18	18	-0.2	27	26	*-4.8
Women	25	25	-1.1	11	11	-2.1	14	14	-0.4

*Only percent changes which are noted by an asterisk are statistically different from zero at the 95 percent confidence level. Caution should be exercised when collectively interpreting several percent changes noted by an asterisk. The confidence level that all of the percent changes being considered are statistically different from zero may be less than 95 percent. Percent changes were calculated on actual, not rounded, values.

**Includes nonprofit and for-profit institutions.

NOTE: Details may not add to totals due to rounding. The 95 percent confidence intervals, expressed as a percentage of the total 1988-89 estimates, are as follows: Total degrees (associate and higher) (± 0.9 percent), associate (± 3.2 percent), bachelor's (± 1.1 percent), master's (± 1.6 percent), doctor's (± 2.0 percent), and first-professional (± 2.4 percent). The confidence interval percent for each estimate is available upon request.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Completions" survey, 1987-88, and "Early Estimates" survey, 1989.

Table 3.--Current funds revenues and current funds expenditures and transfers in institutions of higher education, by level and control of institution: Fiscal years 1988 and 1989

(In thousands)

Level and control of institution	Current funds revenues			Current funds expenditures and transfers		
	1988 (estimates)**	1989 (estimates)	Percent change*	1988 (estimates)**	1989 (estimates)	Percent change*
Total	$119,630,064	$128,277,450	*7.2	$118,403,928	$126,029,009	*6.4
Level						
4-year	104,900,568	112,470,151	*7.2	103,994,725	110,726,122	*6.5
2-year	14,729,497	15,807,299	*7.3	14,409,203	15,302,887	*6.2
Selected control/levels***						
Public 4-year	63,272,700	67,647,535	*6.9	62,545,839	66,336,172	*6.1
Private nonprofit 4-year	41,374,928	44,637,692	*7.9	41,211,023	44,150,843	*7.1
Public 2-year	13,552,076	14,312,597	*5.6	13,261,800	13,912,523	*4.9

*Percent changes which are noted by an asterisk are statistically different from zero at the 95 percent confidence level. Caution should be exercised when collectively interpreting several percent changes noted by an asterisk. The confidence level that all of the percent changes being considered are statistically different from zero may be less than 95 percent. Percent changes were calculated on actual, not rounded, values.

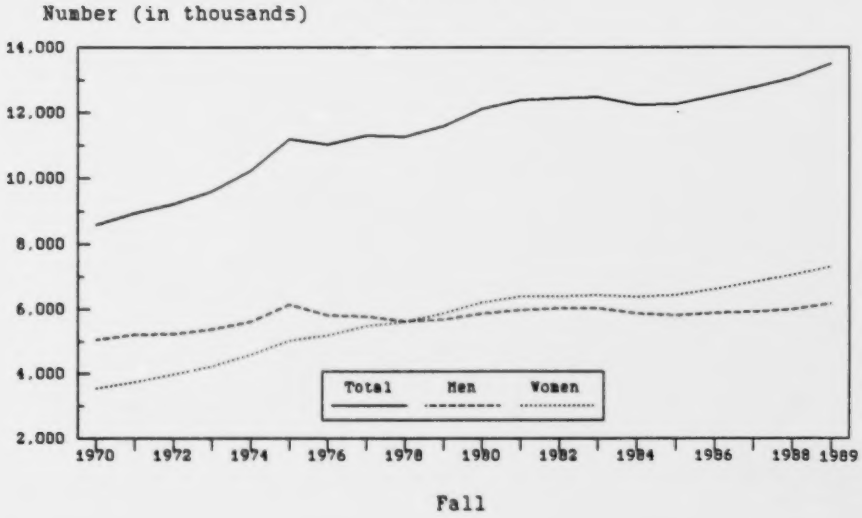
**Estimates for fiscal year 1987-88 were based on preliminary fiscal year 1987-88 data (unimputed) from the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) "Finance" survey, with a nonresponse adjustment. (See the Survey Methodology for more information.)

***Data for private 2-year institutions and private for-profit 4-year institutions are not shown separately because the number of institutions in the sample was small and the standard errors large.

NOTE: Details may not add to totals due to rounding. The 95 percent confidence intervals, expressed as a percentage of the total 1988-1989 estimates, are ± 1.4 percent for revenues and ± 1.3 percent for expenditures and transfers. The confidence interval percent for each estimate is available upon request. These data are not directly comparable to the data from previous years presented in other NCES publications, such as the Digest of Education Statistics, from which Pell grant disbursements have been removed. Revenues have traditionally exceeded expenditures primarily because of the time lag in institutions' expenditure of revenues, which may not be in the same fiscal year in which the revenues are received.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), preliminary data from the "Finance" survey, 1987-88; and "Early Estimates" survey, 1989.

Figure 1.--Enrollment in institutions of higher education: Fall 1970 to fall 1989



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, HEGIS "Fall Enrollment" survey, 1970 to 1985; IPEDS "Fall Enrollment" survey, 1986 to 1988, and "Early Estimates" survey, 1989.

Table 4.--Enrollment in institutions of higher education, by sex and attendance status of student, and by control of institution: Fall 1970 to fall 1989

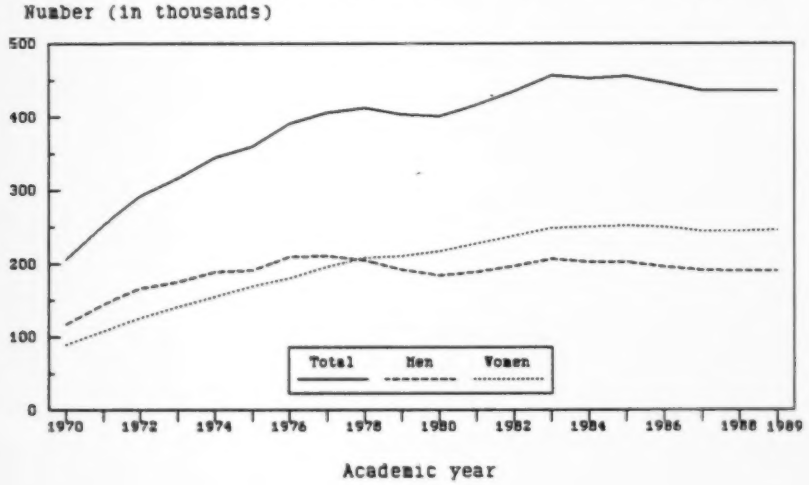
Fall	Total			Attendance status		Control	
	Total	Men	Women	Full-time	Part-time	Public	Private
1970	8,580,887	5,043,642	3,537,245	5,816,290	2,764,597	6,428,134	2,152,753
1971	8,948,644	5,207,004	3,741,640	6,077,232	2,871,412	6,804,309	2,144,335
1972	9,214,860	5,238,757	3,976,103	6,072,389	3,142,471	7,070,635	2,144,225
1973	9,602,123	5,371,052	4,231,071	6,189,493	3,412,630	7,419,516	2,182,607
1974	10,223,729	5,622,429	4,601,300	6,370,273	3,853,456	7,988,500	2,235,229
1975	11,184,859	6,148,997	5,035,862	6,841,334	4,343,525	8,834,508	2,350,351
1976	11,012,137	5,810,828	5,201,309	6,717,058	4,295,079	8,653,477	2,358,660
1977	11,285,787	5,789,016	5,496,771	6,792,925	4,492,862	8,846,993	2,438,794
1978	11,260,092	5,640,998	5,619,094	6,667,657	4,592,435	8,785,893	2,474,199
1979	11,569,899	5,682,877	5,887,022	6,794,039	4,775,860	9,036,822	2,533,077
1980	12,096,895	5,874,374	6,222,521	7,097,958	4,998,937	9,457,394	2,639,501
1981	12,371,672	5,975,056	6,396,616	7,181,230	5,190,422	9,647,032	2,724,640
1982	12,425,780	6,031,384	6,394,396	7,220,618	5,205,162	9,696,087	2,729,693
1983	12,464,661	6,023,725	6,440,936	7,261,050	5,203,611	9,682,734	2,781,927
1984	12,241,940	5,863,574	6,378,366	7,098,388	5,143,552	9,477,370	2,764,570
1985	12,247,055	5,818,450	6,428,605	7,075,221	5,171,834	9,479,273	2,767,782
1986*	12,504,501	5,884,976	6,619,525	7,120,076	5,384,425	9,714,709	2,789,792
1987	12,768,307	5,932,131	6,836,176	7,231,506	5,536,801	9,975,064	2,793,243
1988	13,043,124	5,998,207	7,044,917	7,430,480	5,612,644	10,156,381	2,886,743
1989**	13,486,619	6,174,657	7,311,962	7,682,628	5,803,991	10,557,409	2,929,210

*Data have been revised from previously published numbers.

**Estimated.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS), "Fall Enrollment" survey, 1970 to 1985; and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Fall Enrollment" survey, 1986 to 1988, and "Early Estimates" survey, 1989.

Figure 2.--Associate degrees awarded by institutions of higher education: Academic years 1969-70 to 1988-89



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, HEGIS "Degrees and Other Formal Awards Conferred" survey, 1969-70 to 1985-86; IPEDS "Completions" survey, 1986-87 to 1987-88, and "Early Estimates" survey, 1989.

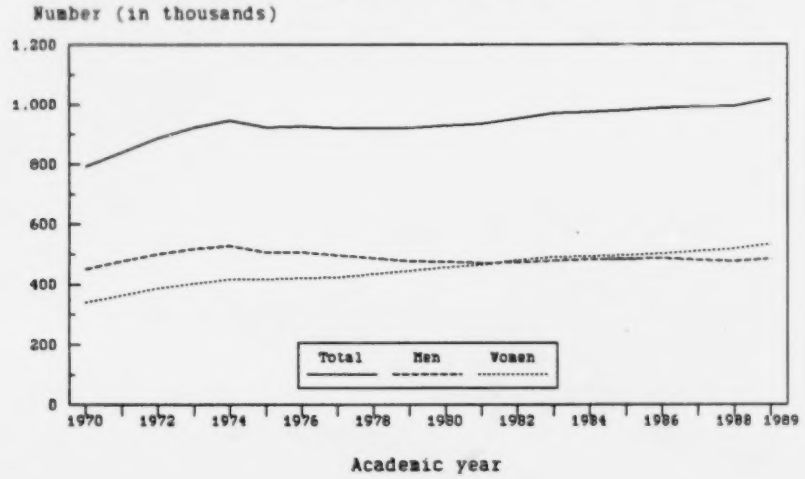
Table 3.--Associate degrees conferred by institutions of higher education, by sex of student: Academic years 1969-70 to 1988-89

Academic year	Associate degrees		
	Total	Men	Women
1969-70	206,023	117,432	88,591
1970-71	252,610	144,395	108,215
1971-72	292,119	166,317	125,802
1972-73	316,174	175,413	140,761
1973-74	343,924	188,591	155,333
1974-75	360,171	191,017	169,154
1975-76	391,454	209,996	181,458
1976-77	406,377	210,842	195,535
1977-78	412,246	204,718	207,528
1978-79	402,702	192,091	210,611
1979-80	400,910	183,737	217,173
1980-81	416,377	188,638	227,739
1981-82	434,515	196,939	237,576
1982-83	456,441	207,141	249,300
1983-84	452,416	202,762	249,654
1984-85	454,712	202,932	251,780
1985-86	446,047	196,166	249,881
1986-87	436,308	190,842	245,466
1987-88	435,537	190,189	245,348
1988-89*	436,462	190,071	246,391

*Estimated.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS), "Degrees and Other Formal Awards Conferred" survey, 1969-70 to 1985-86; and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Completions" survey, 1986-87 to 1987-88, and "Early Estimates" survey, 1989.

Figure 3.--Bachelor's degrees awarded by institutions of higher education: Academic years 1969-70 to 1988-89



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, HEGIS "Degrees and Other Formal Awards Conferred" survey, 1969-70 to 1985-86; IPEDS "Completions" survey, 1986-87 to 1987-88, and "Early Estimates" survey, 1989.

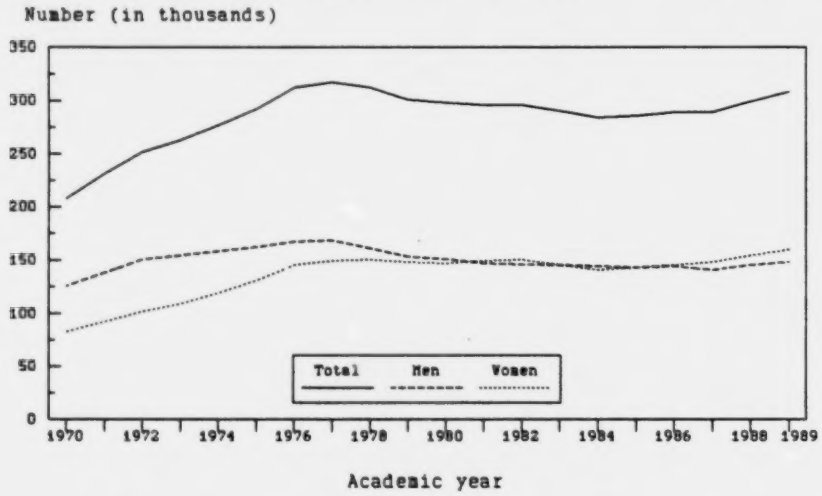
Table 6.--Bachelor's degrees conferred by institutions of higher education, by sex of student: Academic years 1969-70 to 1988-89

Academic year	Bachelor's degrees		
	Total	Men	Women
1969-70	792,656	451,380	341,276
1970-71	839,730	475,594	364,136
1971-72	887,273	500,590	386,683
1972-73	922,362	518,191	404,171
1973-74	945,776	527,313	418,463
1974-75	922,933	504,841	418,092
1975-76	925,746	504,925	420,821
1976-77	919,549	495,545	424,004
1977-78	921,204	487,347	433,857
1978-79	921,390	477,344	444,046
1979-80	929,417	473,611	455,806
1980-81	935,140	469,883	465,257
1981-82	952,998	473,364	479,634
1982-83	969,510	479,140	490,370
1983-84	974,309	482,319	491,990
1984-85	979,477	482,528	496,949
1985-86	987,823	485,923	501,900
1986-87	991,264	480,782	510,482
1987-88	993,362	476,842	516,520
1988-89*	1,016,728	483,613	533,115

*Estimated.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS), "Degrees and Other Formal Awards Conferred" survey, 1969-70 to 1985-86; Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Completions" survey, 1986-87 to 1987-88, and "Early Estimates" survey, 1989.

Figure 4.--Master's degrees awarded by institutions of higher education: Academic years 1969-70 to 1988-89



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, HEGIS "Degrees and Other Formal Awards Conferred" survey, 1969-70 to 1985-86; IPEDS "Completions" survey, 1986-87 to 1987-88, and "Early Estimates" survey, 1989.

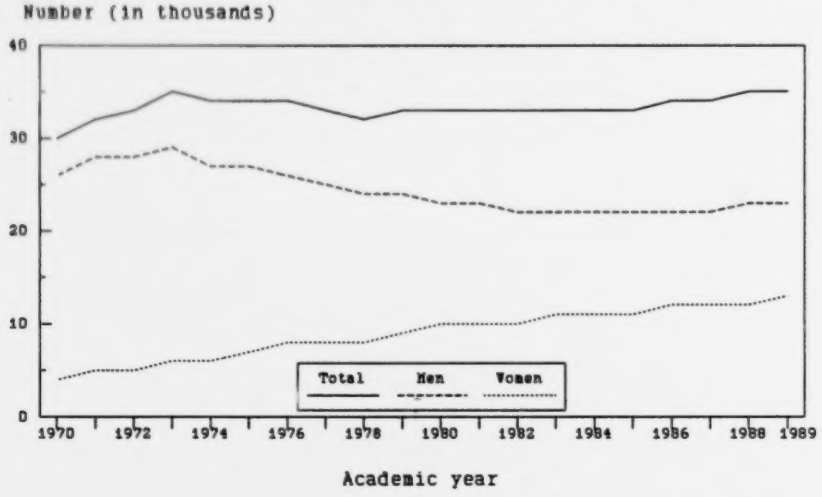
Table 7.--Master's degrees conferred by institutions of higher education, by sex of student: Academic years 1969-70 to 1988-89

Academic year	Master's degrees		
	Total	Men	Women
1969-70	208,291	125,624	82,667
1970-71	230,509	138,146	92,363
1971-72	251,633	149,550	102,083
1972-73	263,371	154,468	108,903
1973-74	277,033	157,842	119,191
1974-75	292,450	161,570	130,880
1975-76	311,771	167,248	144,523
1976-77	317,164	167,783	149,381
1977-78	311,620	161,212	150,408
1978-79	301,079	153,370	147,709
1979-80	298,081	150,749	147,332
1980-81	295,739	147,043	148,696
1981-82	295,546	145,532	150,014
1982-83	289,921	144,697	145,224
1983-84	284,263	143,595	140,668
1984-85	286,251	143,390	142,861
1985-86	288,567	143,508	145,059
1986-87	289,349	141,269	148,080
1987-88	298,733	144,923	153,810
1988-89*	307,682	147,505	160,177

*Estimated.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS), "Degrees and Other Formal Awards Conferred" survey, 1969-70 to 1985-86; and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Completions" survey, 1986-87 to 1987-88, and "Early Estimates" survey, 1989.

Figure 5.--Doctor's degrees awarded by institutions of higher education: Academic years 1969-70 to 1988-89



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, HEGIS "Degrees and Other Formal Awards Conferred" survey, 1969-70 to 1985-86; IPEDS "Completions" survey, 1986-87 to 1987-88, and "Early Estimates" survey, 1989.

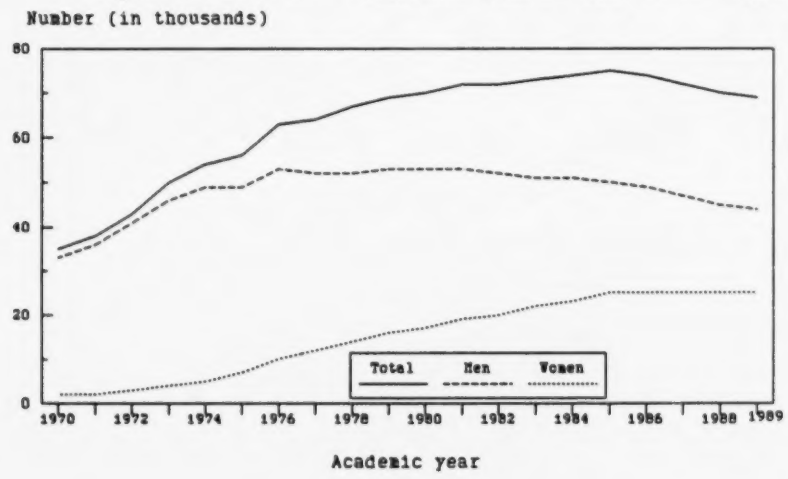
Table 8.--Doctor's degrees conferred by institutions of higher education, by sex of student: Academic years 1969-70 to 1988-89

Academic year	Doctor's degrees		
	Total	Men	Women
1969-70	29,866	25,890	3,976
1970-71	32,107	27,530	4,577
1971-72	33,363	28,090	5,273
1972-73	34,777	28,571	6,206
1973-74	33,816	27,365	6,451
1974-75	34,083	26,817	7,266
1975-76	34,064	26,267	7,797
1976-77	33,232	25,142	8,090
1977-78	32,131	23,658	8,473
1978-79	32,730	23,541	9,189
1979-80	32,615	22,943	9,672
1980-81	32,958	22,711	10,247
1981-82	32,707	22,224	10,483
1982-83	32,775	21,902	10,873
1983-84	33,209	22,064	11,145
1984-85	32,943	21,700	11,243
1985-86	33,653	21,819	11,834
1986-87	34,041	22,061	11,980
1987-88	34,839	22,592	12,247
1988-89*	35,379	22,627	12,752

*Estimated.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS), "Degrees and Other Formal Awards Conferred" survey, 1969-70 to 1985-86; and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Completions" survey, 1986-87 to 1987-88, and "Early Estimates" survey, 1989.

Figure 6.--First-professional degrees awarded by institutions of higher education: Academic years 1969-70 to 1988-89



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, HEGIS "Degrees and Other Formal Awards Conferred" survey, 1969-70 to 1985-86; IPEDS "Completions" survey, 1986-87 to 1987-88; and "Early Estimates" survey, 1989.

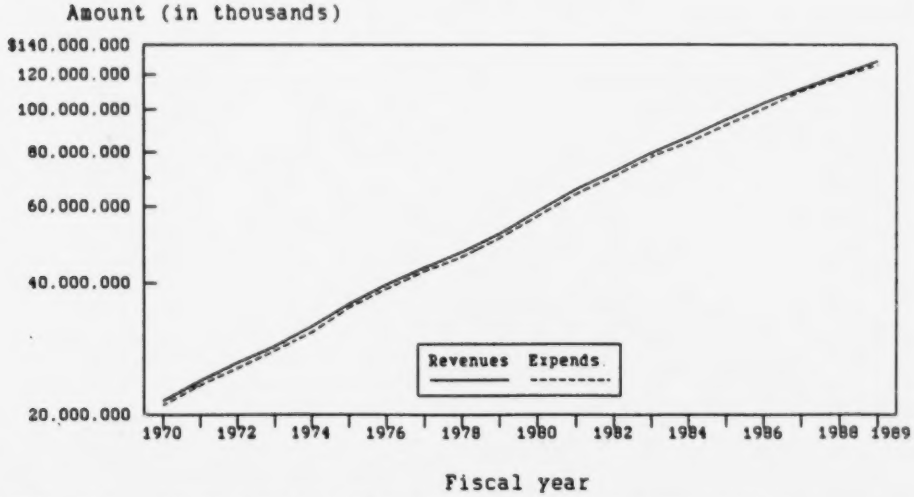
Table 9.--First-professional degrees conferred by institutions of higher education, by sex of student: Academic years 1969-70 to 1988-89

Academic year	First-professional degrees		
	Total	Men	Women
1969-70	34,578	32,794	1,784
1970-71	37,946	35,544	2,402
1971-72	43,411	40,723	2,688
1972-73	50,018	46,489	3,529
1973-74	53,816	48,530	5,286
1974-75	55,916	48,956	6,960
1975-76	62,649	52,892	9,757
1976-77	64,359	52,374	11,985
1977-78	66,581	52,270	14,311
1978-79	68,848	52,652	16,196
1979-80	70,131	52,716	17,415
1980-81	71,956	52,792	19,164
1981-82	72,032	52,223	19,809
1982-83	73,136	51,310	21,826
1983-84	74,407	51,334	23,073
1984-85	75,063	50,455	24,608
1985-86	73,910	49,261	24,649
1986-87	71,617	46,523	25,094
1987-88	70,415	45,288	25,127
1988-89*	68,800	43,954	24,846

*Estimated.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS), "Degrees and Other Formal Awards Conferred" survey, 1969-70 to 1985-86; and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Completions" survey, 1986-87 to 1987-88, and "Early Estimates" survey, 1989.

Figure 7 --Current funds revenues and expenditures in institutions of higher education: Fiscal years 1969-70 to 1988-89



NOTE: A logarithmic scale is used in this graph as it more accurately represents the rate of growth of dollars over time than a linear scale.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, HEGIS "Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education" survey, 1969-70 to 1985-86; IPEDS "Finance" survey, 1986-87 and 1987-88, and "Early Estimates" survey, 1989.

Table 10.--Current funds revenues and current funds expenditures and transfers in institutions of higher education, by control: Fiscal years 1969-70 to 1988-89

(In thousands)

Fiscal year	Current funds revenues			Current funds expenditures and transfers		
	Total	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private
1969-70	$ 21,515,242	$13,768,624	$ 7,746,618	$ 21,043,113	$13,249,546	$ 7,793,567
1970-71	23,879,188	15,526,885	8,352,303	23,375,197	14,996,042	8,379,155
1971-72	26,234,259	17,079,870	9,154,389	25,559,560	16,484,325	9,075,235
1972-73	28,606,216	18,785,178	9,821,037	27,955,624	18,203,746	9,751,877
1973-74	31,712,452	21,206,491	10,505,962	30,713,581	20,336,284	10,377,297
1974-75	35,686,902	24,004,864	11,682,039	35,057,563	23,489,981	11,567,582
1975-76	39,703,166	26,834,898	12,868,268	38,903,177	26,183,956	12,719,221
1976-77	43,436,827	29,255,333	14,181,494	42,599,816	28,634,846	13,964,969
1977-78	47,034,032	31,544,538	15,489,494	45,970,790	30,725,119	15,245,671
1978-79	51,837,789	34,527,476	17,310,313	50,720,984	33,732,873	16,988,111
1979-80	58,519,982	38,824,207	19,695,774	56,913,588	37,767,970	19,145,618
1980-81	65,584,789	43,195,617	22,389,172	64,052,938	42,279,806	21,773,132
1981-82	72,190,856	47,270,822	24,920,034	70,339,448	46,219,134	24,120,314
1982-83	79,451,605	51,669,356	27,782,249	77,791,628	50,830,188	26,961,440
1983-84	86,537,003	56,023,637	30,513,367	84,113,076	54,565,006	29,548,070
1984-85	94,732,233	61,402,124	33,330,109	92,210,801	59,922,515	32,288,286
1985-86	103,002,664	66,878,087	36,124,577	100,100,789	65,067,309	35,033,480
1986-87	111,143,641	71,707,531	39,436,111	109,706,719	70,472,744	39,233,976
1987-88*.....	119,630,064	76,824,776	42,805,288	118,403,928	75,807,639	42,596,288
1988-89*.....	128,277,450	81,954,892	46,322,557	126,029,009	80,229,665	45,799,344

*Estimated. The estimates for fiscal year 1987-88 were based on preliminary fiscal year 1987-88 data (unimputed) from the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) "Finance" survey, with a nonresponse adjustment. (See the Survey Methodology for more information.)

Note: Pell grants are included in the revenues data beginning in fiscal year 1982-83.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS), "Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education" survey, 1969-70 to 1985-86; and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Finance" survey, 1986-87, preliminary data from 1987-88, and "Early Estimates" survey, 1989.

Table 11.--College-age populations (ages 18 to 44): 50 States and D.C., 1970 to 1989

(In thousands)

Year (July 1)	18 years old	18-24 years old	25-29 years old	30-34 years old	35-44 years old
1970	3,781	24,712	13,736	11,587	23,150
1971	3,878	25,874	14,041	11,917	22,978
1972	3,976	26,076	15,240	12,383	22,859
1973	4,053	26,635	15,786	13,153	22,810
1974	4,103	27,233	16,521	13,704	22,826
1975	4,256	28,005	17,280	14,191	22,831
1976	4,266	28,645	18,274	14,485	23,093
1977	4,257	29,174	18,277	15,721	23,563
1978	4,247	29,622	18,683	16,280	24,437
1979	4,316	30,048	19,178	17,025	25,176
1980	4,243	30,350	19,804	17,822	25,868
1981	4,175	30,428	20,306	18,853	26,460
1982	4,115	30,283	20,865	18,876	28,115
1983	3,946	29,942	21,321	19,281	29,368
1984	3,734	29,391	21,660	19,769	30,619
1985	3,634	28,749	21,891	20,346	31,839
1986	3,562	27,967	22,132	20,848	33,144
1987	3,632	27,336	22,107	21,410	34,380
1988*.....	3,717	26,907	22,000	21,860	35,321
1989*.....	3,791	26,591	21,830	22,194	36,548

*Projected.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, "Population Estimates and Projections," Series P-25, (Middle Series), and unpublished projections.